

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

| Position | One insertion | Two insertions | Three insertions | Four insertions | Five insertions | Six insertions | Seven insertions | Eight insertions | Nine insertions | Ten insertions |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Top of page | 1.00 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 3.25 | 4.00 | 4.75 | 5.50 | 6.25 | 7.00 | 7.75 |
| Second page | .75 | 1.25 | 1.75 | 2.25 | 2.75 | 3.25 | 3.75 | 4.25 | 4.75 | 5.25 |
| Third page | .50 | .75 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 |
| Fourth page | .25 | .37 | .50 | .62 | .75 | .87 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 1.25 | 1.37 |
| Bottom of page | .12 | .18 | .25 | .31 | .37 | .44 | .50 | .56 | .62 | .68 |

Dry Goods.
M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,
ASA R. BURGESS.

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL

ASSORTED STOCK, WHICH THEY OFFER TO MERCHANTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

N. E. Corner of Pearl and Race Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.

Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their cheap stock of Dry Goods.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

As we have offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business,

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Cincinnati, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently we are now enabled to offer to our patrons, at prices already greatly reduced, as we have been able to secure the amount of our stock, and to increase the amount of both wholesale and retail buyers to our stock.

Maysville, Ky., &c. **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a bicolor to a handsome

SILK, OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and quantities of all

DRESS GOODS.

All at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before you buy. **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap, at **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

GENTLEMEN IN NEED OF

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

AND ALL

FURNISHING GOODS,

In this line, we should like to ourselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy. **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality. **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at **D. D. DUTY & CO'S.**

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

at town, call at **D. D. DUTY & CO.**

Wall Paper.

1868.

1868.

WALL PAPER

JAMES SMITH

would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of paper hangings, consisting of

GILTS, SATINS, AND

BLANKS,

ALSO

WINDOW SHADES OF LINEN AND PAPER

All of the latest styles which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868. NUMBER 40.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

NUMBER 40.

[From the Yeoman.]
Gov. Seymour's Record.
As the Radicals know full well that it will not do to compare General Grant and Governor Seymour, in the matter of statesmanship, ability, or in any matter touching the vital question of fitness for the position of Chief Executive of the Nation, they propose to avoid the trouble by the old dodge—by "yelling 'Rebel!' as applied to the Democratic standard-bearer. And in view of the facts of the case, as exhibited in the recorded and public history of the man and of the country, the audacity with which their organs and orators charge disloyalty and sympathy with the cause of the rebellion, upon Horatio Seymour, amounts to absolute sublimity.

However, without stopping to comment upon Radical impudence, or its capacity in the matter of misrepresentation and slander, we propose to nail to the counter the entire catalogue of Radical campaign falsehood touching the position of Governor Seymour and to do so from the public records of the country, which are alike accessible to all. We will begin at the beginning:

HIS INDIVIDUAL VIEWS.
In 1861 when Governor Seymour was up for no office and had no anxiety with respect to any election, he said in an address to his townsmen:

"We owe our duties to our Government. We strengthen our arms and furnish with means to conduct this war to a successful issue. The day has gone by for efforts to avert it. When the American people refuse to live together in the spirit of the Constitution, when they reject all adjustments of controversy they made the sword the only arbiter. Consistency demands that we who strove to avert the war should now strive to make it produce the least evil, and which we sought to reach by peaceful measures. All theories of Government, that of centralization, or that of State rights, requires that we should stand by the standard of our Government and the standard of our State in the battle field."

In 1862 Governor Seymour said:

"To-day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of the Government and to replace it in the commanding position in which it can either propose peace or conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see the Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land."

In a speech in New York, October 13, 1862, Governor Seymour said:

"I was gratified that while I was in a remote part of the great West it was in my power to promote the formation of a company of our own countrymen, and to see them in the ranks of our country's flag. I recall with pride their array when drawn up before my lodgings; they expressed, through their commander, their good-will toward myself, and their obligations for such assistance as I had been able to give them."

At the meeting of the New York State Military Society, in January, 1862, he said:

"We denounce the rebellion as most wicked because it wages war against the best Government the world has ever seen. Remember there is no such thing as a free lunch, and no such thing as a free ride. We complain that the arms of the General Government were heretofore unequally distributed. This was owing in part to the treasonable purposes of the rebels, but it is due in part to our neglect of our constitutional duties. Our enrolled militia should count more than five hundred thousand, but they do not exceed one-half of that number. Hence our quota of arms was small, and our arms were old, and we were not well equipped to settle it by blood (and not we)—the sword, so far as the present is concerned, must be the arbiter; and in our strong arms it shall make vigorous and true allies for the life of our country, for its institutions and for its flag. Now, let me say this to the higher-law men of the North, and to the higher-law men of the South, and to the whole world that looks on this country, that this Union shall never be severed—no, never! Whatever other men may say, as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself, an individual, let other men say and think what they please as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it. No, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for this glorious country."

HIS OFFICIAL ACTION.
We now recur, briefly to the official declarations and action of Governor Seymour, as the Chief Executive of the Empire State, in which position he was chosen in November, 1862, in the very midst of the sanguinary conflict between the two sections of the country. In his message to the Legislature in 1863, he said:

"Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor, and we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution."

Do not these burning words of patriotism cause the cheeks of his defamers to tingle with shame? or is it that the great heart of the patriot statesman was moved with the "fraternal regard" for the people of the South, which induced a willingness, on his part, to pronounce unalterably against the breaking up of the Union, he also protested against the "destruction of the Constitution," which, in their estimation, constitutes the evidences of his treason?

Leaving the organs to answer, we pass on to further present the record. It will be remembered that in June, 1863, the Confederate forces under Lee made a mastery and alarming movement northward, with very few prospects of effecting the most disastrous consequences to the cause of the Union—creating intense alarm throughout the country. In this emergency, President Lincoln appealed to Gov. Seymour for aid in the following terms:

"By TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.
To His Excellency, Gov. Seymour—The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether

now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee, with his whole army, is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and other States.

The President, to repel this invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Western Virginia, for one hundred thousand (100,000) militia forces (6 months, unless sooner discharged). It is important to have the largest possible force in the least time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short term, to be credited on the draft, it would greatly advance the object. Will you please inform me, immediately, if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward say twenty thousand (20,000) militia volunteers with out bounty, to be credited on the draft of your State, or what number you can probably raise?"

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

What a magnificent opportunity for the Copperhead to exhibit his fangs! There was no call made upon this State for militia; but only an appeal: "Will you send help?" The natural response of the man who was in sympathy with rebellion would have been: "I will send no help; I think you are engaging in an unholy crusade; and now that victory seems about to perch on the banners of the Southern patriots, I will not interpose to prevent such a holy result." Did Governor Seymour thus respond? Let the record answer. On the very same day we find him sending, in response to the appeal of the President, three "revel dispatches," as follows:

ALBANY, June 15, 1863.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington—Will spare no efforts to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the militia officers of the State.

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any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you to-morrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Another compliment from "Honest Old Abe."
ALBANY, June 20, 1863.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington—The Governor desires to be informed if he shall continue sending on the draft, it would greatly advance the object. Will you please inform me, immediately, if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward say twenty thousand (20,000) militia volunteers with out bounty, to be credited on the draft of your State, or what number you can probably raise?"

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HORATIO SEYMOUR.

His Formal Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

New York, August 5.
The following is Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

UTICA, August 4.
GENTS: When in the city of New York on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention you tendered me its unanimous nomination as your candidate for the office of President of the United States, I responded as follows:

"I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unthought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country; but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed in a political or State life."

A mob composed of negroes and scoundrals attempted to mob Willis Rollins, a colored educator, in New Orleans, the other night. His life was saved with the utmost difficulty.

A regular backwoods fight took place the other day at Madison, Ark., in which two men were terribly gashed and cut up.

CHINA PALACE
SECOND STREET
Cigars and Tobacco
GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
CAN BE MADE SINGING
PURCHASING YOUR
CIGARS & TOBACCO
J. H. SHARP, JR.
MARKET STREET
MAYSVILLE, KY.

M. G. Daniel, President. **FOR COIN**
May 11, 1885, wait! By M. Nye, Jr., Secy.

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
112 1/2 2nd St. (Formerly Denison House)
G. DANIEL, Proprietor. G. NELSON, T. A. MATTHEW.
Late Mason co. Late Mt. Sterling. Mayfield, Ky.

GALLERIE, NELSON & CO.,
112 1/2 2nd St. (Formerly Denison House)
Proprietors, Paint and Oil.

**Fifth street, near Main,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

This house having been thoroughly aired, renovated and newly furnished, is now open.

Is intended to render all the different paints imper-
vious to flames as much so as it is possible for paint
to be when ground in oil, and containing the wealth
of water-proof properties.

A full supply of these paints can be found at

SEATON & BLATTERMAN'S, Sole Agents,
Cor. 2d & Court Sts.
Maysville, Ky.

July 21st & 22nd

Marble Works

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS

H. GILMORE,

Market street.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country solicited. Persons desir-
ing work, by communicating the same, will be
promptly waited upon. (my 15)

TO ORDER, BY
EXPERIENCED AND
COMPETENT WORKMEN.

BALL & HOWE

Marytown

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 250 lbs Louisville Limestone. | Cement. |
| 100 " " " | " " |
| 25 " " " | Plaster Paris. |
| " " " | Land Plaster. |

We shall keep a constant supply of the above during the season, and solicit orders from the trade.

Wm^d Stewart

B. G. JANUARY & CO

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

[illegible]